

TOTOBUANG		
Volume 7	Nomor 2, Desember 2019	Halaman 307—319

MAKNA KONOTATIF METAFORA “PAPER PEOPLE” KARYA HARRY BAKER (Connotative Meaning of Metaphors in “Paper People” by Harry Baker)

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(Diterima: 23 Agustus 2019; Direvisi: 4 November 2019; Disetujui: 13 November 2019)

Abstract

Harry Baker's slam poems are fascinatingly written and also his characteristic in reciting his slam poems which are always in rapid way, sharing jokes within the words and enjoy playing words as a rhyme. Otherwise, they also considered containing so many metaphors and their implied meaning. The intention of this qualitative research is to reveal types of metaphors and connotative meanings of metaphors in Harry Baker's "Paper People" slam poem by applying Stephen Ullmann's type of metaphors and Geoffrey Leech's connotative meaning. Furthermore, the writer exposes there are 17 metaphors revealed in "Paper People" slam poem. The data are classified into 2 types of metaphors; 6 Anthropomorphic Metaphors and 11 Concrete to Abstract Metaphors. The connotative meaning of "Paper People" mostly conveys about people inferiority against present world.

Keywords: Harry Baker, Slam Poems, Metaphors, Type of Metaphors, Connotative Meaning.

Abstrak

Puisi-puisi slam Harry Baker ditulis dengan sangat memukau serta karakteristiknya dalam menyairkan puisi-slamnya yang selalu cepat, berbagi lelucon disetiap kata-kata, dan menikmati permainan kata-kata sebagai sebuah sajak. Puisinya juga dianggap mengandung begitu banyak metafora dan makna tersirat. Tujuan penelitian kualitatif ini adalah untuk mengungkapkan jenis metafora dan makna konotatif dari metafora pada puisi slam dari Harry Baker yang berjudul "Paper People" dengan menerapkan teori tipe metafora dari Stephen Ullmann dan makna konotatif Geoffrey Leech. Selain itu, penulis mengungkap bahwa terdapat 17 metafora yang dipaparkan dalam puisi slam "Paper People". Data tersebut diklasifikasikan dalam 2 tipe metafora; 6 Metafora Antropomorfik dan 11 Metafora Konkret ke Abstrak. Makna konotatif dari puisi "Paper People" kebanyakan menyampaikan tentang inferioritas masyarakat terhadap dunia yang dewasa ini.

Kata-Kata Kunci: Harry Baker, Slam Poem, Metafora, Tipe Metafora, Makna Konotatif.

INTRODUCTION

Metaphor is an expression which describes a person or object in a literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe (Horn & Breytenbach, 2016, p. 11). As the most commonly used figurative language, metaphorical expressions are often used in cognitive daily life; through conversation verbally or non-verbally. In addition, metaphorical meanings are considered difficult to interpret because the meanings consist of a chronological interpretation process; it means the interpreting process requires more time to

read and absorb than literal and concrete lexeme (Giora, 2003, p. 49). In English linguistics; there is one branch of linguistics specifically discusses about meaning of words in a phrase or sentence which is categorized as Semantics. Furthermore, semantics is developed as study of sentence meaning (Reimer, 2010, p. 22). As a form of fundamental branch of linguistics that concerns about meaning considering the importance of semantics for acknowledging language acquisition; how language users interpret sentence's meaning that changes over time. The role of semantics in linguistics aspect is essential considering meaning shares

important part in language (Burling, 2015, p. 138). Therefore, its importance in distinguishing the meaning between literal and non-literal or figurative language is through interpretation. Speaking of figurative meaning then it is related with literary works that exist. Additionally, many literary works consist of ambiguous meanings; most of them are shown in song lyrics, characters' dialogue in movies or plays, and most prominently in poem which renders its most of figurative aspects into each line of poems. Speaking of poem, according to its development, current poems are divided into conventional poem that still concerns about its metric guidelines for each word, paragraph, rhymes, and how the conventional poem is delivered with appreciation that focuses on emphasizing words that tend to be in slow pace and often composed along with musicality. On the other hand, there is contemporary poem that also known as slam poem which has discrete performance; elaborates more on composition to tell story, recited with different linguistics and social framework by using its exceedingly artistic form, fast paced rhythm, and selected analogy with ambiguous and hidden meanings. However, a 2012 World Slam Poetry Competition champion, Harry Baker is known as one of the most prominent slam poet not only because his distinctive style in playing alliteration towards words and about how he often delivers thoughts, ideas, emotions of critiques on social problems, political hypocrisy, environmental and humanity issue, but he also frequently uses prodigious figurative language including metaphors that perpetually reaches the audience's attention to the meaning within idea the poems tend to share. In the same year, Harry Baker delivers one of his well-known slam poem entitled *Paper People* that also discusses about criticism on social predicament in stupendous performance in reciting the poem which each of its line covers numerous unexposed and concealed

messages as well as its connotative meaning that varies according to civilization concerns, historical periods and experience of individuals. Therefore, the connotative meaning of *Paper People* opens the possibility of broad interpretation for its meaning. Therefore, based on the problems which have been stated above, the writer intends to identify and describe the connotative meanings of metaphors expressed in *Paper People* slam poem by Harry Baker.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Meaning

Meaning is human's concept of interpretation. Some meanings essentially are connected with outside context. Generally, not every word that has implicit meaning consists of a referent. Additionally, meaning can be abstract and general, whereas referent somehow is more specific (Wijana & Rohmadi, 2008, p. 13). For instance the word "table" is generally defined as furniture that has flat surface, usually supported by four legs, used for putting things on. But as a referent, it can be interpreted specifically as the word "table" is referred to something else by the concept of the form of language. It is stated that meanings can be learnt by having them described in lexical term that is already known, or by inferring the meanings within a linguistic context (Burling, 2015, p. 154--155).

Therefore, consideration of the types of meaning as functional and dynamic characteristics of values should be recommended (Salikhova, 2015, p. 222). Based on that matter, Leech (1981) sorted out meaning in a broad sense into seven different elements; conceptual meaning (denotative), connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, colloquial meaning and thematic meaning (19). According to Saifuddin (2018) among types of meaning he theorized, generally, there are two meanings which distinguish

the concept meaning; denotative meaning and connotative meaning (97), as follows:

Denotative Meaning

Denotation is the central or literal meaning of a lexeme, as long as it is defined in dictionary (Condon, Perry & O'Keefe, 2004, p. 21). Furthermore, denotation is sometimes acknowledged as the referential or cognitive meaning. It is probable to assume that any lexical words have strict denotation or definition for instance sun is denoted as nearest star in astronomy definition. The characteristics of denotative meaning are straightforwardly understood although it depends on conception and definition in which each word used has only one interpretation and does not depend on the context of usage (Subroto, 2011, p. 45--46). For instance, the word 'eat' in denotative meaning is to put or take food into the mouth, chew and swallow it. The meaning of 'eat' has been literally determined in dictionary. In addition, the structure or arrangement of words in the sentence is a structure known by the use of language in general following the rules of language.

Connotative Meaning

Connotation is concerned with world experience; psychology and cultural aspect, as it is defined as personal or emotional associations aroused by words. Leech (1981) also supported that connotative meaning is peripheral when compared with the conceptual meaning (denotative meaning). It was also relatively unstable as it varies according to culture, historical periods and experience of the individual (24). This type of meaning focuses on communicative value of an expression according to what the words are referred to, more than conceptual definition. For example, the meaning of the word 'woman' has always brought connotations by men such as 'weak', 'easy to cry', 'cowardly', 'emotional', 'irrational' but on the other hand, women are connoted

as gentle creatures, easy to sympathize, like to work hard. Therefore, it is clear that connotations vary from time to time from society to other communities (Leech, 1981, p. 23). The connotative meaning opens up the possibility of broad interpretations; related to the emotional of the word. For example, the word 'moon' is not only used denotatively which refers to a planetary object that is reflective at night, but also gives additional connotative meaning which refers to romantic connotations; symbol of witnesses are often shunned in love, this connotation is not merely interpreted but based on the life experiences of most people. Therefore, although this interpretation is carried out by one person, it is also possible to have knowledge shared by many people (Subroto, 2011, p. 47).

Metaphor

Metaphor is a statement which compares one concept to other concept that seemingly not related (Subroto, 2011, p. 115, 119). For example, "Time is a river". Metaphor can be seen as a form of language's creativity. In figurative forms, metaphor tends to show two different concepts by evoking everyone's visualization to picture and later the two different objects are interpreted with logical and conceptual comparison even though both seem not related one another (Ashby, et al., 2018, p. 161--162). Thus, Metaphor has several functions, first is a function to overcome the inadequacies or limitations of the lexicon, and then creatively created a metaphor, which essentially is the existence of a comparison between two units or two things. The most important function is the function for expressiveness. This function is the most fundamental in the world of art (literature, song poetry, humor) and in a world of sarcasm. Metaphor has capability in generating attraction, attraction and poetry; something that is actually abstract becomes concrete, real and dynamic. The last function is to reduce the monotony of a

language, because it will cause boredom that becomes less attractive. This function is closely related to expressive function supported by cognitive abilities (Subroto, 2011, p. 126--127).

Types of Metaphors:

Many metaphorical researchers divide the type of metaphor differently depending on its perspective. Moreover, one of the theories that are widely followed to determine the type of metaphor is the type of metaphor according to Stephen Ullman in his book *Semantics: An Introduction to the Study of Meaning*. Stephen Ullmann (2014) divides the metaphor into several types of four distinctive categories, namely anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, concrete to abstract metaphor, and synesthetic metaphor (p. 213--214). Each type of metaphor is described as follows:

1. Anthropomorphic Metaphor

This metaphor refers to transference from human's trait, motion, behavior, habit and lifestyle into animal, inanimate or non-human objects. This metaphor is usually considered similar to personification. For example, in the metaphor 'city lungs', such metaphorical utterances generally give a perception of life, dynamic and concrete to something that is actually lifeless which symbolizes the forest, the forest area within the city. The word 'lung' is an important part of the human body that is to breathe, so to refer to the 'garden with green trees in the city' (Subroto, 2011: p. 131--132).

2. Animal Metaphor

This metaphor uses animals or something that belongs to animal as an image for something else. For example, 'He is wise like an owl'. In this statement, someone is paired as an owl

because of his character and actions, 'She is playful as dolphin' states that she is correlated with dolphin's characteristic (Subroto, 2011, p. 133). Ullmann in Sumarsono (2014) stated that this metaphor is transferred to humans where there is a humorous, ironic, pejorative or just fantastic connotation. Moreover, animal metaphor can also portray inanimate objects which are metaphorically based on animal behavior; future generations will 'spawn' their creativity, the heat of the sun is very 'biting' on the skin, cars 'roar' at the traffic jam of the city (268).

3. Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

This metaphor can be expressed as transference from things that are concrete form into abstract or vaguely treated as something animate so the meaning is abstractedly formed. For example, 'He is a rock-star', this metaphor refers to the man who was claimed to be a rock star who is skillful at playing musical instruments and is very good at entertaining (something vague and abstract). Ullmann in Sumarsono (2014) offered another example, a metaphor related to 'light'. There are so many metaphorical expressions that use the word 'light' with various attributes attached. From the concrete word 'light' we find many abstract metaphorical expressions. For example, dazzling treasures, highlight children's behavior, shining brains, world lights, etc (269).

4. Synesthetic Metaphor

This metaphor is basically transference from one human sense to another, or from one human body's response to another's body response. For instance, the transfer from sound aspect to something else like the aspect of vision, or from aspects related to touching to

something is sounded. For example: "I see your voice from a distance" in general, sound is something that can be heard, but in this expression 'sound' is treated as something that can be 'seen'. Another example: "His presence is greeted with a sweet smile", "His hot eyes stare at me", or other examples (Subroto, 2011, p. 133--134). Furthermore, this metaphor is also widely seen in poetry and prose; in it there is correspondence between various senses (Ullmann, 2014, p. 270).

Slam Poetry

Slam poetry is a form of poetry exhibition that combines the elements of performance, writing, competition, and audience participation. It is performed at occasions called poetry slams, or just 'slams'. The word 'slam' is indicated from how the audiences are demanded to praise or criticize a poem recitation. It is usually performed with the fast pace and intense performance style from the poets. Furthermore, slam poetry was invented by Marc Smith who initiated that slam poetry in particular reason is to challenge conventional poetry (old-fashioned poetry recitation), he desired to develop poetry that can intrigue all communities, attract youth audience, and fascinate people to be interested about the contemporary poetry which is recited in more free approach through fast pace, high emotional and passionate recitation. In slam poetry, it consists of verbal composition intended to deliver ideas, thoughts, emotions, critiques, and experiences mostly about social problems, political hypocrisy, environmental issues, humanity, etc.

Slam Poetry movement has provided all artists the opportunity to express their idea or thought that might not be heard before; the opportunity from slam poetry recitation to speak about reality, getting self-assertion of being become a connoisseur of ideas while increasing the empathy and awareness of social problems understanding (Williamson, 2015, p. 2).

Moreover, by expressing the voice to the voiceless and merging cultural connections worldwide, slam poetry takes part as counter discourse that opposes the dominant model of conventional academic system. This movement is considered in order to increase the value of the spoken word (expressing thought).

METHODS

This research is conducted by applying Semantic approach, since Semantic approach is concerning the language and their relationship coexistence with meaning aspects in human life. Furthermore, the research is also supported by Stephen Ullmann's theory of metaphors and Leech connotative interpretation as the main approaches. Additionally, this research is assisted by collected audio, video, text documentation material as main sources in conducting the research that are entailed as data variable. Furthermore, in this research, the primary data is taken from Harry Baker's slam poem entitled "Paper People". Then, the data of the research is obtained through each line which consists of metaphors. The data collection is aided by several accessible websites that provides the text from four slam poems that have been mentioned above as a resource to support and assist the study through Semantics approach.

Regarding to the whole steps in conducting this research. Systematically, the writer obtains the text of Harry Baker's slam poem entitled "Paper People" from accessible websites that provides the text of the four slam poems. Then, the writer gradually reads the texts of the slam poem. Moreover, cautiously identifying and explaining the types of metaphors in each line of the slam poem based on Stephen Ullmann's types of metaphors. Afterwards, the writer qualitatively interprets and explains the connotative (implied) meaning from all types of metaphors based on the related context from each line from slam poems, the interpretations are supported by Leech's theory of connotative meaning.

DISCUSSION

This part consists of data analysis and its interpretation. Based on the objectives of study which have been mentioned, this research is focused on types of metaphors and connotative meaning of metaphors in Harry Baker's slam poem entitled "Paper People". Furthermore, the writer exposes there are 17 metaphors revealed in "Paper People" slam poem, the data are classified into 2 types of metaphors; 6 Anthropomorphic Metaphors and 11 Concrete to Abstract Metaphors. The data are shown as follows:

Data 1

I'd Like some paper people.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 1, in his second line, Harry Baker stated I'd like some paper people. The phrase paper people is considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the concrete expression of the word people as an animate that attached with paper that transforms into abstract meaning. The metaphor is expressed as if the poet exaggerates the meaning from paper that is cut into a people form by someone as they please to shape the paper into some living animates like human-beings.

Connotative Meaning of Data 1

Since the word paper is connoted with written object material made of pulps of woods which are available to be written, printed and drawn on it or in the other words; easily controlled by someone else, the connotative meaning of data 1 is metaphorically stating that the poet somehow adores certain people who have similar characterization that easy to be controlled by aristocrats or governments in at the present time of industrialization era.

Data 2

They'd be purple paper people. Maybe pop-up purple paper people. Proper pop-up purple paper people.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 2, in the line 3-4, Harry Baker detailed the previous line of paper people into the phrase purple paper people, and then he improvises the line into pop-up purple paper people and proper pop-up purple paper people. The improvised lines are considered as concrete to abstract metaphor because the concrete concept of the word people as an animate that transforms into abstract expression of paper being cut and formed into human-being's shape, and also painted into purple color paper that has human-being's shape by someone.

Connotative Meaning of Data 2

The connotative meaning of data 2 is metaphorically picturing mostly similar people who keep advancing and adjusting current era as what the government insisting from people to keep advancing for the nation's benefit, since the poet intends to pick new improvement in describing the term paper people into better value of a subject; purple paper people, pop-up purple paper people and proper pop-up purple paper people.

Data 3

"How do you prop up pop-up purple paper people?"

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 3, in the line 5. Related with previous metaphor, data 3 is also considered as concrete to abstract metaphor because of idea from the phrase pop-up purple paper people depicts the concrete expression people as an animate that transforms into abstract expression of paper being cut and formed into human-being's shape, and also painted into purple

color paper that has human-being's shape by someone.

Connotative Meaning of Data 3

Based on Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary, the phrase prop up is connoted with intention to give support to something, especially a country or organization to continue existing in difficult situation, and from the previous data stating that the phrase pop-up purple paper people is metaphorically form of improvised and advanced people. Thus, the connotative meaning of data 3 is the poet's question on how to set the people to be advanced in order to support the nation or government system to continue existing.

Data 4

I'd probably prop up proper pop-up purple paper people. With a proper pop-up purple people paperclip.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 4, in the line 7-8. It is considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the phrase proper pop-up purple people paperclip depicts the concrete expression of inanimate object paperclip that means a small piece of bent wire used for holding pieces of paper together is transformed into abstract expression as if people who are being a pop-up purple paper people, as though the word paperclip is exaggerated into a form of pop-up purplish human-being.

Connotative Meaning of Data 4

Related with previous data, the connotative meaning of data 4 defines the poet's answer on how to set the advanced people to help the government system continuing to exist by imposing binding rule that suits the people in order to force them to follow the government system. Since the word paperclip is a device to hold paper together, therefore from the phrase proper pop-up purple people paperclip is connoted with rules, procedures, bureaucracy.

Data 5

A cheeky pack of Blu Tack just in case the paper slipped.

Type of Metaphor: Anthropomorphic Metaphor

According to the data 5, in the line 10. From the phrase paper slipped is considered as anthropomorphic metaphor since the idea from the word paper depicts and personifies human-being motion which is slipping. Thus, the expression of this metaphor depicts as if the paper is slipping.

Connotative Meaning of Data 5

Since the usage of word Blu Tack is an adhesive product used to bind separate items together or sticky glue that binds the object for being tearing apart, and the phrase paper slipped as the expression of disobeyed rules. Therefore, the connotative meaning of data 5 is offering more imposing binding rules that force people to follow the government system when the first rule is flimsy, thus people are not capable to disobey rules and have to provide beneficial support for nation regardless even people do not want to.

Data 6

Because I could build a pop-up metropolis. But I wouldn't wanna deal with all the paper people politics.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 6, in the line 11-12. From the phrase paper people politics is considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the phrase above depicts the concrete expression people politics which means set of rules from government is transformed into abstract and exaggerated meaning which is into form of paper as similar with the phrase pop-up metropolis. The poet adds the figurative expression to depict as if the politics from people and metropolis are appeared on the surface of plain paper.

Connotative Meaning of Data 6

Since the usage of sentence Because I could build a pop-up metropolis is connoted with capability to develop a large city, followed by the sentence I wouldn't deal with paper people politics is connoted as refusal from people in following unfair rules made by politicians for citizens. Thus, the connotative meaning of data 6 is people with their power who enable to develop an advanced city, but they tend to avoid the foul played politics from authorities or governments.

Data 7

Paper politicians with their paper-thin policies, broken promises without appropriate apologies.

Types of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 7, in the line 13-14. From the phrase paper-thin policies is considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the phrase above depicts the concrete expression policies which means a set of rules made by government is transformed into abstract expression of thin-sized form of paper, the metaphor is as similar as the phrase broken promises. As if the word policies or set of rules made by government that has slim paper-sized width which is considered as word's exaggeration towards its meaning.

Connotative Meaning of Data 7

The connotative meaning of data 7 describes the policies from politicians that cannot fulfill the public expectation because of the political promises that have been initially promised are not fulfilled after election, ended up without any proper apologies when their political promises are violated or undone by the politicians. Since the usage of expression paper-thin towards the word policies is intended to depict the policy made by government is apparently less than public expectation, thus the metaphorical expression is connoted with

inadequate or infeasible politicians' policies.

Data 8

There'd be a little paper me. And a little paper you.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 8 that are appeared in the line 15, 23 and 58. From the phrases little paper me and little paper you are considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the phrase above depicts the concrete expression of me and you as animate human-being is transformed into abstract expression of little-sized form of paper. As if the word me and you refers to human-being who is depicted and exaggerated into having smaller sized paper.

Connotative Meaning of Data 8

The connotative meaning of data 8 metaphorically pictures people as vulnerable citizens who are being determined as inferior people. Since the usage from the word little towards the phrases paper me and paper you incline that the poet tends to indicate everyone as common people is little-sized creatures or everyone is inferior by stating little paper me and little paper you, because the word little can be defined as small in size or amount.

Data 9

And we could watch paper TV and it would all be pay-per-view.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 9, in the line 16. From the phrase paper TV is considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the phrase above depicts the concrete expression of TV which means a device used for transmitting signal into three or two dimension moving images that is transformed into abstract expression TV

with form of paper. As if the television is depicted and exaggerated as having a paper shape.

Connotative Meaning of Data 9

From the phrase pay-per-view is a television service which demands people to purchase the TV shows before watching it. Therefore, the connotative meaning of data 9 is people tend to willingly spend money in receiving information by watching pay-per-view TV, where all shows that people desire to watch can be broadcasted by buying them first. Since the poet uses the phrase paper TV is to be associated only with paper people; citizens whom the poet describes metaphorically.

Data 10

We'd see the poppy paper rappers rap about their paper package or watch paper people carriers get stuck in paper traffic on the A4. Paper.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 10, in the line 17-18. From the phrases poppy paper, paper package, and paper people carriers are considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the concrete expression from the phrase above depicts the concrete words poppy, package, people carriers, and traffic that are transformed and exaggerated into form of paper, as similar with the concept of A4 that metaphorically pictures paper size standards conventions.

Connotative Meaning of Data 10

Related with previous metaphor, the connotative meaning of data 10 describes the poor quality of TV shows that public consume every day, comparing to the already paid shows. Since the usage of phrase poppy paper rappers rap about their paper package is portraying Poppy who is American singer known as sensational artists and paper people carriers get stuck in paper traffic on the A4 which metaphorically depicts traffic jam on the

road or highway, therefore the metaphorical expression from data 10 is connoted with full of unnecessary drama from artists and traffic jam which indicates unworthy news are consumed by public.

Data 11

There'd be a paper princess Kate but we'd all stare at paper Pippa, and then we'd all live in fear of killer Jack the Paper-Ripper.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 11, in the line 19-20. From the phrase paper princess Kate, paper Pippa, Jack the Paper-Ripper is considered as concrete to abstract metaphor since the concrete expression from the phrase above depicts the concrete words Kate, Pippa, and Jack the Ripper who are well-known public figures; Kate Middleton, Pippa Middleton, and Jack the Ripper being transformed and exaggerated into form of paper. As if the public figures above are animates even in the form of paper.

Connotative Meaning of Data 11

The usage of phrase compares between Princess Kate refers to Kate Middleton who is ordinary woman who marry nobles and her sister Pippa Middleton, an English socialite and philanthropy who work in luxurious fashion firm. Both are also being family of Duchess of Cambridge, but have different life style that Pippa Middleton often catches more attention from media than Kate Middleton, the comparison is connoted with preferable figure in viewers' perspective and the phrase live in fear of killer Jack the Paper-Ripper, since Jack the Ripper refers to 19th century well-known serial killer, therefore it is connoted with uncensored criminal news consumed by public. Related with the previous analysis, the connotative meaning of data 11 describes the public figures in TV shows for public current day, due to luxurious and controversial people are more attractive and selling to people than other inspiring

public figures, furthermore the consumed news is only distressing people and making people feel insecure.

Data 12

Because the paper propaganda propagates the people's prejudices,

Type of Metaphor: Anthropomorphic Metaphor

According to the data 12, in the line 21. From the phrase paper propaganda propagates is considered as anthropomorphic metaphor since the inanimate object expression from propaganda which is defined as spread ideas, opinions, or arguments that performs and personifies human-being activity which is propagating. As if the propaganda is influencing other's beliefs or opinions.

Connotative Meaning of Data 12

Related with previous analysis, the connotative meaning of data 12 is people are being easily provoked from any received argument, information, or anything shown by the propaganda in TV, because the poet uses the sentence paper propaganda propagates ideas or opinions towards the people's prejudices, therefore it associated with the people that represents citizens who are easily prejudicially steered by propaganda.

Data 13

Then the peaceful paper protests would get blown to paper pieces, by the confetti cannons manned by pre-emptive police.

Type of Metaphor: Concrete to Abstract Metaphor

According to the data 13, in the line 27-28. From the phrase paper protest depicts the concrete expression of protest defined as a strong complaint expressing disagreement is transformed into abstract expression of being paper form. The usage of this metaphor is expressed as if the protest is exaggerated into a form paper.

Connotative Meaning of Data 13

Since the poet uses the sentence peaceful paper protests would get blown to paper pieces, the phrase get blown refers to completely destroyed and the sentence by confetti cannons manned by pre-emptive police, from the word confetti cannons refers to colored paper thrown on celebrated occasion as a symbol of paper demolisher. Therefore, the connotative meaning of data 13 depicts authoritarian governments that cannot accept criticism and protest from their own citizens, it is described as dictatorial government that cannot accept any criticism or protest.

Data 14

And yes there'd still be paper money, so there'd still be paper greed, And the paper piggy bankers pocketing more than they need, Purchasing the potpourri to pepper their paper properties, Others live in poverty and ain't acknowledged properly.

Type of Metaphor: Anthropomorphic Metaphor

According to the data 14, in the line 29-32. From the phrase paper piggy bankers pocketing is considered as anthropomorphic metaphor since the expression piggy bankers as inanimate objects of penny containers used by children to save monies, quarters, dimes or pennies inside it, the expression piggy bankers is used as a metaphor of general bankers, also as an inanimate object that performs human-being activity which is pocketing. Thus, the expression of this metaphor depicts as if the piggy bank is putting something in the pocket.

Connotative Meaning of Data 14

Since the usage of the sentence paper piggy bankers pocketing more than they need indicated that general bankers that take more profits than they should do. Also, from the sentence purchasing the potpourri to pepper their paper properties, Other live in poverty and ain't

acknowledged properly is indicated that bankers are being moneylender who more concern on self-benefits, and other poor people are left disregarded. Therefore, the connotative meaning of data 14 describes how capitalism works; relying on profit center, two-class splitting system (high class and middle class) that eventually there is always be greedy people.

Data 15

A proper poor economy where so many are proper poor, but while their needs are ignored the money goes to big wars.

Type of Metaphor: Anthropomorphic Metaphor

According to the data 15, in the line 33-34. From the sentence the money goes to big wars is considered as anthropomorphic metaphor since the expression the money as inanimate object of medium of exchange in a form of papers or quarters that performs and personifies human-being activity which is going. Thus, the metaphorical expression of money goes is expressed as if they money is leaving or going somewhere.

Connotative Meaning of Data 15

The connotative meaning of data 15 describes how poor people are left unnoticed and helpless financially, instead all money that can be spent to aid poor people are unnecessarily used to provide wars financial assistance. Since the poet uses the conditional sentences a proper poor economy where so many are proper poor, and money goes to big wars are interpreted all the financial purposely used in combat even though people are more likely demanding it the most.

Data 16

Origami armies unfold plans for paper planes and we remain imprisoned in our own paper chains,

Type of Metaphor: Anthropomorphic Metaphor

According to the data 16, in the line 35-36. From the sentence above is considered as anthropomorphic metaphor since the expression origami armies pictured as inanimate object of Japanese art of folding paper into decorative soldiers' shapes and figures that performs and personifies human-being action which is unfolding. This expression depict as if the origami that has soldiers shapes is opening something that has been folded.

Connotative Meaning of Data 16

The connotative meaning of data 16 based on the sentence origami armies unfold plans for paper planes describes how armies are treated as constructible and controllable toys like origami that ready at any time to serve in war zone, and other non-service citizens are waiting for the line to be sacrificed as additional armies if necessary. Since the usage of sentence and we remain imprisoned in our own paper chains is connoted with captivation because of the word imprisoned is defined keeping someone in prison.

Data 17

But even if the whole world fell apart then we'd still make it through.

Type of Metaphor: Anthropomorphic Metaphor

According to the data 17, in the line 60. From the sentence the world fell apart is considered as anthropomorphic metaphor since the expression of world as inanimate object of one of the planet part of universe that performs and personifies human-being motion which is falling. From the metaphor is expressed as if the world is going down onto the ground.

Connotative Meaning of Data 17

The connotative meaning of data 17 based on the usage of conditional sentences even if the whole world fell apart, and we'd still make it through describes even though how chaotic world people live in; still every human being can endure the worst

situation by adjusting and surviving. Therefore, based on the analysis above, from the sentences if the whole world fell apart, we'd still make it through are connoted with hope of surviving.

CONCLUSION

Conclusively, the writer exposes that in three collective poems, there are 17 data indicated as metaphors, the data are classified into 2 metaphors; 6 Anthropomorphic Metaphors and 11 Concrete to Abstract Metaphors. Harry Baker's "Paper People" conveys about inferior people as common citizens who are treated like toys by governments and politicians, proposed by foul played and broken policies which so many inappropriate and inequality of TV shows consumed by public. Working classes are compressed to barely live in poor and left unnoticed, instead all money are stated as folded origami that ready to be used and sacrificed in warzone. Even though, the inferiority from human-being from working class is majorly portrayed, nevertheless, at the end the poet has enormous hope for humanity to evolve as decent people who are still surviving this insulated world in a little paper people's hope.

As substantial aspect, metaphor is a powerful tool in expressing literary works. It is majorly used in slam poem to explicate emotions within words then transfer feelings with other elements into connotative meaning that should be described in figurative interpretation. Therefore, regarding to other researchers who intend to choose analysis on metaphorical meaning in literary works as their main topic, it should be considered to concentrate on more complex objective of the research such as analyzing about metaphorical translation in movies through subtitles or about symbolism in other literary works. The next researcher is humbly suggested to apply other approach like pragmatics or other valid theory from well-known authors.

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